

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Ilich Abrasive Factory, [redacted] ad

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1. The Leningrad Abrasive Factory "Ilich" (Leningradski Abrazivny Zavod Ilich) is located at No. 23 Krasnogvardeiskaya ulitsa (formerly Krasnogvardeiski pereulok) near the confluence of the Chornaya Rechka with the Bolshaya Nevka River, in the Vyborg district of Leningrad.
2. The factory is controlled by the Central Directorate of the Abrasive Industry of the Ministry of Machine Tool Construction of the USSR (Minister A. I. Kostusov).

History

3. The factory was founded in 1930 and was originally an electrocorundum and carborundum smelting shop of the Machine Tool Factory 1/n Ilich. This smelting shop expanded gradually, and subsequently became an independent abrasive factory located within the Ilich Factory, which it outstripped considerably in both size and number of employees.
4. In 1941, prior to the entry of the USSR into the war, there were about 3,000 employees at the Ilich Abrasive Factory, including personnel of the Experimental Abrasive Material Factory (until recently called Central Research Laboratory for Abrasives and Polishing Articles). The latter was located on the other side of the factory at No. 15 Yazykov pereulok and came under the supervision of the Ilich Factory.
5. During the war, the factory was partially evacuated. The personnel and equipment left behind were employed on the production of ammunition and other articles of war. Part of the building was demolished by bombs.
6. Reconstruction, which continues, started immediately after the war. In addition, expansion is taking place. Reconstruction and expansion are being undertaken by the Leningrad Construction of Machine Tool Building Enterprises (Leningradskoye Stroitelstvo Stankostroitelnykh Predpriyatii - Lenstankostroi). It is planned to develop the factory into one of the most important abrasive factories in the country.

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NO CHANGE in Class. ☐

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Products and Materials

7. The factory produces many types of grinding and polishing articles, including the following:
 - a. Polishing wheels (Marks PP, PVO, PR, PN, and many others)
 - b. Segments (segmenti) (Marks 1S, 2S, 3S, and many others)
 - c. Whetstones (tochilnyye bruski) (Marks BKH, BT, BN, and many others)
 - d. Grinding heads (golovki) (Marks GU, GK, GSh, and many others)
 - e. Emery cloth and emery paper of many kinds
8. Materials used include:
 - a. Carborundum and extra-carborundum (silicon carbide) mainly "Green" (Mark K3)* and in small quantities "Black" (Mark KCh). Carborundum is received by truck from the carborundum factory in Tashkent.
 - b. Electro-corundum of two kinds: brown or reddish (Mark E) and white (Corrax, Mark EB).
 - c. Corundum (natural material called Semiye Bugu corundum, obtained from Semiye Bugu, 50°18'N, 74°32'E, in the Karaganda Province of Kazakh SSR; and corundum, Mark E, obtained from the Almolinsk Province).
 - d. Emery (natural material, Mark N).
9. Articles are manufactured mainly with a ceramic binder, to a lesser extent with a bakelite binder, and to a very small extent with a vulcanite binder.
10. Output in 1947 totaled about 4,800 tons and in 1948 about 5,150 tons.
11. The quality of manufactured articles is not high. In 1946-1947, rejects (mainly polishing wheels and segments with ceramic binder) constituted 20-30 percent. As a result of instruction and assistance given by specialists from the Experimental Abrasive Material Factory, the percentage of rejects has recently decreased considerably.

Personnel

12. The Director is Tikhonov, who in 1947 replaced Nikanorov. Employees in 1949 numbered slightly more than 2,000. Two shifts per day are worked.

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Plant

13. Shops and equipment include:
 - a. Polishing material shop (tsekh shlifovalnykh materialov)
 - b. Polishing wheels shop (tsekh shlifovalnykh krugov)
 - c. Press shop (pressovy tsekh): A new shop with latest equipment.
 - d. Molding shop (formovochny tsekh)
 - e. Firing shop with kilns (tsekh obzhiga s obzhigatel'nimi pechami): At the beginning of April 1948, a new tunnel kiln, about 90 meters long, was put into operation.

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- f. Turning shop (tokarny tsekh)
- g. Crushing shop (tsekh drobleniya)
- h. Power supply shop (energo-tsekh)
- i. Stone turning shop (kamnetokarny tsekh): A new shop, built in 1949.

The latest types of equipment are being installed in the factory with the new construction.

☐ Comment: As received. This probably should read "KZ"
(Cyrillic K3), for "karborund zelny".

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